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## BOOK NOTES

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*Das Bewusstsein*, von JOHANNES REHMKE. Heidelberg, Carl Winter, 1910. 250 p.

*Philosophes et penseurs. Buchez (1796-1865)*, par G. CASTELLA. Paris, Bloud, 1911. 64 p.

*Institut de Sociologie, Bulletin Mensuel*. No. 1, Janvier, 1910. Instituts Solvay, Parc Léopold, Bruxelles.

*Philosophes et penseurs. Léonard de Vinci*, par LE BARRON CARRA DE VAUX. Paris, Bloud, 1910. 62 p.

*Kant and Spencer. A study of the fallacies of agnosticism*, by PAUL CARUS. 2d. ed. Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co., 1904. 107 p.

*Kant's Prolegomena to any future metaphysics*, edited in English by PAUL CARUS. Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co., 1902. 301 p.

*The fundamentals. A testimony to the truth*. Vol. 4. Compliments of two Christian laymen. Chicago, Testimony Publishing Co., n. d. 128 p.

*The concept of method*, by GERHARD R. LOMER. Published by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, 1910. 99 p. (Contributions to Education, No. 34.)

*Subconscious Phenomena*, by HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, THEODULE RIBOT, PIERRE JANET, JOSEPH JASTROW, BERNARD HART and MORTON PRINCE. Richard G. Badger, Boston. 1910. 141 p.

*On the genesis and development of conscious attitudes (Bewusstseinslagen)*, by WILLIAM FREDERICK BOOK. Reprinted from the Psychological Review, November, 1910. Vol. XVII, pp. 381-389.

*Transactions of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons*. Eighth Triennial Session, held at Washington, D. C., May 3rd and 4th, 1910. New Haven, Conn., published by the Congress, 1910. 456 p.

*The influence of complexity and dissimilarity on memory*, by HARVEY ANDREW PETERSON, PH. D. Dissertation, University of Chicago; Monograph Supplement, No. 49, of the Psychological Review. n.d. 87 p.

*Im Kampf um die Tierseele*, von J. VON UEXKÜLL. Separat-Abdruck aus *Ergebnisse der Physiologie*, 11. abt., hrsg. von L. Asher in Bern und K. Spiro in Strassburg I. E. Wiesbaden, Bergmann, 1902. 24 p.

*The first principles of heredity*, by S. HERBERT. London, Adam & Charles Black, 1910. 199 p.

This compend on heredity has sections on the germ cell, theories, inheritance of acquired characters, of diseases, Mendelism and biometrics, with its conclusions.

*Text-book of nervous diseases for physicians and students*, by H. OPPENHEIM. Authorized translation by Alexander Bruce. Edinburgh, Otto Schulze & Co., 1911. 2 v.

This is the fifth, enlarged and improved edition with 432 illustrations in the text and 8 plates.

*Report of the committee of the American Psychological Association on the standardizing of procedure in experimental tests.* Committee: CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD, WALTER B. PILLSBURY, CARL E. SEASHORE, ROBERT S. WOODWORTH, JAMES R. ANGELL, Chairman. Published by the Association. The Psychological Monographs, Dec., 1910. Vol. 13, No. 1. 108 p.

*The evolution of mind*, by JOSEPH McCABE. London, Adam & Charles Black, 1910. 287 p.

The writer discusses the lowest and earliest forms of life, appearance of the brain, development of the fish, invasion of the land, insects and intelligence in them, mind in the bird, growth of the mammal brain, law of heredity, and advance in man.

*Die innere Werkstatt des Musikers*, von MAX GRAF. Stuttgart, Ferdinand Enke, 1910. 270 p.

This work treats of the unconscious, how it has affected romantic and classical productions in the field of art, the creative mode, artistic conception, outer impulse and inspiration, critical work, the sketch, technique, the classical and the great style.

*Heredity in the light of recent research*, by L. DONCASTER. Cambridge, University Press, 1910. 140 p.

The writer considers variation, its causes, a statistical study of heredity, Mendelian heredity, disputed questions, heredity in man, historical summary of theories, the material basis of inheritance. The work is all it claims to be, a simple introduction to the subject.

*Vom Selbstgefühl*, von ELSE VOIGTLANDER. Leipzig, R. Voigtlander, 1910. 119 p.

After a general characterization of self-feeling, the author gives its types, vital, self-conscious, etc. Then she discusses mirror-consciousness and its various forms. The writer's point of view is original and naïve. She goes to nature rather than to books for data.

*Das vorgeschichtliche Europa, Kulturen und Völker*, von HANS HAHNE. Monographien zur Weltgeschichte, herausgegeben von Ed. Heyck. Bielefeld, Velhagen und Klasing. 1910. 130 p.

This is a very interesting and comprehensive compend, with illustrations on nearly every page, the whole designed to give the beginner a general survey of the results, up to date, of the investigations into prehistoric times in Europe.

*A study of association in insanity*, by GRACE HELEN KENT and A. J. ROSANOFF. Reprinted from The American Journal of Insanity, 1910. Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1 and 2, 142 p.

This work, on the background of association in normal subjects, passes to that of a number of insane people, giving stimulus and reaction-words, and making careful generalizations from a large number of cases, and finally analyzing out certain symptoms.

*Hereditary characters and their modes of transmission*, by CHARLES EDWARD WALKER. London, Edward Arnold, 1910. 239 p.

This is an interesting text-book beginning with the cell and passing to instinct, theories of evolution, mutation hypothesis, continuity between species, protective coloring, law of frequency, immunity to disease, Galton's theories, environment, trypanosomes, ants and bees, Mendel's experiments, breeding, sex determinants, etc.

*Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und medizinische Psychologie*, von ALBERT MOLL. Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart, 1909. 1 Band, 384 p.

In this first volume we have a very imposing array of articles by eminent experts making original contributions to the subject. The references, too,

and the record of sittings, with a miscellaneous section, make a good and very interesting and attractive collection of view-points in a subject which at present is rather unusually lacking in harmony.

*The age of mammals in Europe, Asia and North America*, by HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 635 p.

The writer has here brought together a very valuable report of the state of the topic under discussion, together with his own investigations which have been comprehensive. He divides his work by geological periods, eocene, oligocene, miocene, pliocene, and pleistocene, discussing under each the characteristics forms found in different countries. He does not enter the field of man.

*The book of the animal kingdom; Mammals*. By W. PERCIVAL WESTELL. London, Dent, 1910. 379 p.

Perhaps the best thing about this book is its many and excellent illustrations from life, too often, alas! life in captivity, of the many mammals described. A number of the best colored cuts are reproductions of extinct forms of life. Special attention is given, too, to the rarer and remoter forms. The work is rather popular, and approximates what a boy's animal book ought to be.

*Individualism*, by WARNER FITE. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 310 p.

This book is four lectures on the significance of consciousness for social relations, given in 1909 at the Summer School in Chicago, but here very greatly developed. The author's general position is insistence upon individualism, *versus* the present emphasis laid by men like Dewey and Royce upon social relations. Indeed, the book is in part a friendly criticism of the views of these authors.

*L'état mental des hystériques*, par PIERRE JANET. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1911. Deuxième édition. 708 p. (Travaux du laboratoire de Psychologie de la Clinique à la Salpêtrière—Cinquième série.)

This is simply a reprint of the first edition of the first volume of the author's work which was published in 1893 and 1894 and it is here reprinted almost exactly, without change, because the author found that he must choose between this method and that of radically reconstructing his work, and because much of this volume is devoted to plain descriptions of cases valid under any theory.

*Moto-sensory development: Observations on the first three years of a child*. By GEORGE V. N. DEARBORN. Baltimore, Warwick & York, Inc., 1910. 215 p. (Educational Psychology Monographs.)

This is a study of the author's own child from birth up to the 152nd week. The frontispiece is the baby itself, and there are notes on observation, which constitute the bulk of the book; certain inductive considerations; a chronological epitome of observed development which presents salient facts in a condensed way; and lastly, the various first appearances are alphabetically arranged.

*Mentally deficient children, their treatment and training*, by G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH and W. A. PORTS. 3d ed. Philadelphia, Blakiston 1910. 236p.

This is a new edition of an almost standard work and contains some additional material. After an historical retrospect there follows a characterization of feeble-minded, degenerate and epileptic children; then comes a description of the instruction they require, pathological classification, etiology, diagnosis and prognosis, mental examination of children requiring special instruction, treatment, intellectual, industrial and moral training, recreation, with results and conclusions. An appendix lists institutions in England and America, gives speaking exercises, and a bibliography is appended.

*Modern theories of criminality*, by C. BERNALDO DE QUIRÓS. Tr. from the Spanish by Alfonso de Salvio. Boston, Little, Brown, and Co., 1911. 249 p.

This is an admirable survey and begins with origins, laying special stress upon Lombroso, Ferri and Garafalo. Then the writer discusses theories of anthropology, degeneration, pathology, sociology, parasitism, criminal tendencies. The book was written to furnish Spanish scholars and jurists with a general survey of what is being done in this field. This commission which has been given the author has been admirably executed by him.

*Questioned documents. A study of questioned documents with an outline of methods by which the facts may be discovered and shown.* By ALBERT S. OSBORN. Rochester, N. Y., The Lawyers' Co-operative Pub. Co., 1910. 501 p.

This is a comprehensive and excellent work on modes of testing handwriting and other topics therewith connected, describing how questioned documents of various classes have been cared for, the standard of comparison, photography, the microscope, alignment, pen position and pressure, writing instruments, variations in style, forgeries, disputed letters, ink, paper, folds, erasures, age of documents. The work contains over two hundred illustrations and is written mainly from the legal point of view without signs of much acquaintance, even in the brief bibliography appended, with the recent voluminous studies in this field.

*Introduction to philosophy*, by WILLIAM JERUSALEM. Authorized translation from the 4th edition by Charles F. Saunders. New York, Macmillan, 1910. 319 p.

This translation endeavors to help all who have a real interest in philosophy to an acquaintance with its language and its problems, and thus to stimulate independent reflection. The author's watchwords throughout have been "objectivity, perspicacity and brevity." The Germans have shown their appreciation by the fact that the book went through four editions in ten years. Its second aim is to examine the problems themselves and to make contributions toward their solution. The author's philosophy is characterized by the empirical view-point, the genetic method, and the biological and social mode of interpreting the human mind. He first treats preparation, principles, then criticises knowledge and epistemology, passes then to metaphysics and ontology, then to the methods of æsthetics, and finally to those of ethics and sociology.

*Studies in the psychology of sex. Erotic symbolism; the mechanism of detumescence; the psychic state in pregnancy.* By HAVELOCK ELLIS. Philadelphia, F. A. Davis Co., 1906. 285 p.

In this book the phenomena of the sexual processes are discussed before the attempt is made in the concluding volume to consider the bearings of the psychology of sex on social hygiene. Under erotic symbolism the author includes all the aberrations of the sex instinct although some have been deemed important enough for special volumes. Much stress is laid upon sexual equivalents. The mechanism of detumescence brings us to the final climax for which the earlier and more prolonged stage of tumescence is an elaborate preliminary. The art of love is that of preparation. The author, too, has treated at some length the psychic state of pregnancy, where the whole process in a sense reaches its goal. Woman in this state is "the everlasting miracle which all the romance of love and all the cunning devices of tumescence and detumescence have been invented to make more manifest." This is "the supreme position" which life has to offer and has its own problems. The book is full of suggestiveness.

*Die Philosophie der Gegenwart; eine internationale Jahresübersicht.* Herausgegeben von ARNOLD RUGE. Band 1 (Doppelband), Literatur 1908 und 1909. Heidelberg, Weissche Universitätsbuchhandlung. 1910. 532 p.

This is an extremely serviceable book. It divides philosophical literature into 12 departments, viz., (1) journals, creative works and dictionaries; (2) texts, translations and critical works; (3) history of philosophy; (4) general philosophy; (5) logic and theory of knowledge; (6) moral, social and legal philosophy; (7) philosophy of history, language and culture; (8) natural philosophy; (9) philosophy of religion; (10) art; (11) psychology; (12) more popular works, aphorisms and essays. Two reflections are suggested here. One is that this division of subjects is far too elaborate. In looking for some special work or article, the writer of this notice had to look through several of these rubrics before finding what he wanted, but the chief criticism of the arrangement is that psychology is given so small a place and that so many works one would naturally expect to find under this caption are found under philosophy.

*The Journal of Animal Behavior.* New York, Henry Holt & Company. Vol. 1, No. 1, January-February, 1911.

This is a new journal in a new topic. The editorial board is composed of Madison Bentley, of Cornell University, Harvey A. Carr, of The University of Chicago, Samuel J. Holmes, of The University of Wisconsin, Herbert S. Jennings, of The Johns Hopkins University, Edward L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, Margaret F. Washburn, of Vassar College, John B. Watson, of The Johns Hopkins University, William M. Wheeler and Robert M. Yerkes, of Harvard University. It is published by Henry Holt and Company, of New York, and the first number contains 77 pages. The first article is an experimental study of the turtle, by D. B. Casteel. Then follow articles on The Reactions of Mosquitoes to Light in Different Periods of their Life History, by S. J. Holmes; A Study of Trial and Error Reactions in Mammals, by G. V. Hamilton; A Note on Learning in Paramecium, by Lucy M. Day and Madison Bentley; and a note by Robert M. Yerkes on Wheeler on Ants. Save the last, there is nothing approaching a book review. We are glad to know that the Journal is to have a book-review department.

*Spiritism and Insanity*, by MARCEL VIOLETT. Swan, Sonnenschein and Co., 1910. pp. 134.

In the presence of spiritistic facts men react diversely. Sceptics deny everything *en bloc*; serious savants endeavor to apply their scientific methods, but up to the present their efforts have remained barren; the rest are essentially believers. An imperious need inclines them to accord a supernatural origin to what they cannot understand naturally. Such a method is risky, but where is the science which risks nothing?

At a spiritistic meeting the air fairly vibrates with mystery, and all believe; but when they leave the seance most become preoccupied with everyday affairs, and the belief has little practical importance. Far otherwise is the case with certain ones of instable mental equilibrium. Here we find those of congenitally weak intelligence, for whom life is at best difficult, who seek consolation in spiritism, and find there only new tortures. Here, too, are the paranoiac temperaments, those suspicious of others, inclined to beliefs in persecution, whose weariness of life leads them to spiritism. Here are the self distrustful and melancholiac, and especially the hysterical and neuropathic, who tend to become subjects. Here some bring actual insanity, senile decay, minds weakened by excesses, all of which give the best of soils for spiritism to grow in.

For the very core of spiritism is the mystery of its facts; not what the facts are, but that they seem to be without natural cause. But this is closely analogous to hallucination. Both appear abruptly, without transition, without progression, preparation or natural explanation, and as the hallucination tends to produce automatism in its subject, so does the spiritistic phenomenon produce it in the sitters, already predisposed, selected in many cases as we have seen, from the instable.

To the spiritist, evoking a spirit means to bring back the perispirit, which is the mean between body and soul and the Intermediary between us and the invisible volitions about us. The idea of this constant *entourage*, the uncertainty as to the power of these spirits, of their intentions towards us, of our possible displeasing of them, of our weakness and defenselessness against them—all this is hypothesis, but hypothesis which offers no barriers, which can never be refuted, and which opens to infinite other hypotheses the more it is considered. Its guarantees are the senses of the spectators and their unanimous consent to the dogma and doctrines. But it may be compared to delirium in these respects: it originates, like delirium, in a miraculous fact, and the consequences drawn from this fact are purely hypothetical. Whether it be actual delirium or not, it constitutes a vast culture infusion for all errors, disequibrations and madness.

So we get two classes of spiritistic insanities: 1, those evolving among the predisposed whose attack is referable to spiritistic preoccupations; and, 2, those who would have gone insane in any case, but to whom spiritism has given its own coloring.

Under the first come those exterior mediumnopaths, who are tormented by wicked spirits outside themselves; interior mediumnopaths, when the demon has taken possession. This possession may vary greatly in degree, the torments of the victim increasing until complete possession is attained, when depersonalization is complete, the delirium of greatness sets in, and the case passes into mediumnomania. The patient now considers himself a medium and is glad to be one, the spirit praises him, he has dreams of establishing a new religion, etc. All sorts of hallucinations may develop, and in the extreme stages the person loses all memory of his former self, perhaps even the notion of the existence of his body, becomes immovable and silent, but shows by the happy and calm expression, the ecstasy at which we can only guess. But some always remain melancholic.

In all these cases there are hallucinations, but in others there are none. Such cases rest their beliefs on illusions and delirious interpretations, especially the latter, and will evolve, according to temperament, towards melancholia, the delirium of persecution or of greatness. The last two are usually combined, the intelligence is intact on other points, and so the patient systematizes his delusion with much subtlety. His delusion becomes his curse, he is the persecuted victim, and he must defend himself by all means, often, in the end, by physical violence or even murder.

Spiritism may give a coloring to dementia præcox in its various forms, to general paralysis, to senile dementia, but these diseases would have evolved in any case.

In view of these facts a word of warning should be spoken, especially to the spiritists themselves: Sift your seances. Keep out the degenerate and unbalanced, and thus spare them possible madness and spiritism the discredit, danger, and fraud involved in having them for supporters.